

dear at any price.

From the Altamare Southern.
THE CANVASS OPENED!
DISCUSSION AT GATESVILLE!
Governor Ellis a Good up Man!
THE OPPOSITION IN HIGH SPIRITS.
POOL COVERED WITH GLORY!
Democrats Down in the Mouth!

The candidates for Governor addressed the people of Gates county at Gatesville on Tuesday last. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the people appeared to take great interest in the discussion. We were present and took notes, and the following is a substantial report of the main points in the discussion.

Gov. Ellis made the opening speech. He commenced by telling the people of Gates county that he was the candidate of the Democratic party for reelection to the office of Governor. He told the people that he desired in the outset, to thank the people of Gates for their warm and generous support two years ago. The Governor said he had been a careful reader of the history of North Carolina, and congratulated the people on the happy and prosperous condition of her citizens. He alluded in glowing terms to the fact that the State had in successful operation an asylum for the deaf and dumb and the blind and a retreat for the insane. He said that in establishing these institutions we were obeying the behests of divine providence and acting in accordance with the decree of high heaven. He said there was no point of personal difference between him and his competitor, but a wide difference on State and Federal affairs. He then approached the subject of *ad valorem* taxation, said it was an important issue, he lauded the constitution and deprecated its disturbance. The object of the proposed amendment to the constitution was to increase the tax on slave property and not decrease it on any thing else; he characterized the proposed amendment as a remarkable and dangerous one and deprecated any disturbance of sectional compromises. The present constitution was a compromise between the East and West, and like the covenant between Abraham and Abimelech, it brought peace and harmony to the people. He had no doubt the discussion of *ad valorem* would "prove dry," but its importance demanded that it should be heard. He then went into a long argument to show that the measure was peculiarly Western in its origin, and that that plank in the platform of the Opposition was made of mountain oak, and that it would result in pecuniary injury to the East. When the State taxes were but seventy or eighty thousand dollars they were but a small matter, but now that railroads are to be run through the mountains of the West and heavy debt in consequence thereof to be paid, it was important to observe the compromises of the constitution in regard to the subject of taxation. The First Congressional District pays into the State treasury about ninety-one thousand dollars, seventy-one thousand of which was to bore certain little holes through western mountains which some of us are for; the first Congressional District gets nothing in return for all this. The West had no ground to complain, but like the horse leech, was ever crying, give! give! and like the grave, more! more! and there is still an insatiable and inexorable cry for more. The Eastern people should consider before they placed a weapon in the hands of their enemies of the West with which they may destroy them. The people had not asked for *ad valorem*, Mr. Badger and Mr. Pool asked for it. He would go as far as any one to equalize taxation, it was right and just. There were two ways of making things equal. Mr. Pool wanted to equalize by increasing the tax on slaves, he would equalize by decreasing the tax on land. The tax on land was too high now in comparison with tax on slaves. If we desired to amend the constitution why did we not do it by Legislative enactment instead of by an open Convention. It would be safer for the East, for the West, had several little things they wanted to put in the constitution. Some politicians, in the East contended and argued that if by *ad valorem* taxation the taxes of the East were increased, that the East would thereby have a larger representation in the Senate, but they might be assured, said the Governor, that the West would not submit to the loss of a single Senator, even though their resistance worked a revolution. The Governor said that under *ad valorem* taxation the East would be placed in the power of the West and be taxed to build western railroads. The West would all the time have its hand in the pockets of the eastern people, and would have a bank down here, and all the drafts upon that bank would be honored, for the sheriff would have the control and collection of them. The East was to the West what the fabled goose was to her owner. Eastern men need not be afraid that this goose would be killed as long as she continued to lay golden eggs; eastern men were geese indeed, if they consented to be caught in such a trap.

Gov. Ellis then went on and gave a second edition or a rebash of his Raleigh speech about the Constitutional Union party, Mr. Badger and Mr. Graham, which our readers can see by getting a copy of that speech which can be obtained very cheap.

"The Opposition Convention it is called, and surely it richly merits the name. It presents a collection of opposites, contraries, antagonisms and contradictions, not to be found elsewhere, in all the uncertain annals of politics and politicians. They resolve

in favor of a system of *ad valorem* taxation, and select a gentleman to advocate the measure before the people, who, but a few months since in his solemn and sworn capacity as a legislator, recorded the convictions of his judgment against it. They propose a Convention to alter the organic law, and nominate a candidate to go before the people and say that it is right, who, but a few short months since, said, under oath, that it is wrong. They resolve warmly in favor of works of internal improvement, and to prove their sincerity to the Western people, select a gentleman to advocate them before the people, whose first political success was a triumph over a Democrat because he had supported and given existence and life to these very measures—a gentleman who has voted against every Railroad, in some form, now in course of construction, and who never voted for, talked for, or worked for, any Railroad that ever has been built in North Carolina, or, in my opinion, that ever will be built."

He then went on and said something about Gen. Dockery, boring holes through the mountains, etc., which we have not room to give and do not deem it necessary, as part of his speech was a daguerreotype of a portion of his celebrated Raleigh speech which, as we before stated, can be obtained very cheap.

Gov. Ellis then said something about Seward and the Republicans, using the general twaddle of Locofoco orators upon this subject. We will do Gov. Ellis the justice to say that his speech was an ingenious one, but utterly devoid of either eloquence, warmth or force, and he entirely failed to arouse his party friends.

Mr. Pool then arose to reply, and was greeted with loud and rapturous applause.

MR. POOL'S REPLY.

Mr. Pool commenced by stating that it was not the first time he had appeared before the people of Gates county, but that he had heretofore appeared before them advocating the claims of other men; but that now he was a candidate himself for the office of Governor. That Governor Ellis had told the people this in his speech, but that the Governor had misrepresented him in so many particulars in that speech, that he thought it was necessary for him to tell the people himself that he was a candidate. He said that he would have corrected the Governor in some of his misrepresentations at the time, but there were so many of them that he concluded to give him plenty of rope, and in his reply make necessary corrections. Mr. Pool, said that he was in favor of *ad valorem* taxation, and stood squarely upon the platform of his party—not only upon the part of the platform mentioned by the Governor, but upon the part which the Governor had left out and said was not in it. He said that the Governor had spoken of the compromises of the Constitution, and had preached a sermon about the dangers of a change, and his determination to preserve it from all attacks and alterations. He said that the Governor was the last man to become a champion of the Constitution and to deprecate changes in it—that he owed his present position as Governor of the State to Free Suffrage, and the amendment effected to the Constitution on the subject—that he, the Governor, had just given the Constitution a stab, and that he came here with his hand reeking with its blood to lecture other men about the sacredness of that instrument.—Mr. Pool, said that he voted for free suffrage, because it gave equality at the ballot box, and that he now advocated *ad valorem*, because it gave equality at the tax box—that in this free government there ought to be equality between the high and the low, the rich and the poor—that he was for an amendment to the Constitution, that every man might be taxed according to what he was worth, for that was the measure of the protection that every man received from the government—that his position and the platform of his party had been misrepresented all over the State—that the Governor had attacked him behind his back in his speech in Raleigh, before the Democratic Convention, where even his friends were not allowed to correct any misstatements of his position—that the Governor in his speech had represented him as having voted against the principle of equal taxation while a member of the Legislature—that he had never given any such vote, and that his votes referred to by the Governor were in exact conformity with his present position—that on page 78 of the Senate Journal, 1858-9, he voted against this proposition of Mr. Bledsoe, "Resolved, that in the collection of revenue for the support of the Government, and the payment of the public debt, it is unwise, unjust and inexpedient to discriminate in favor of or against any particular class of persons or any particular species of property not contemplated by the framers of our Constitution." Mr. Pool, said that this was a proposition to tax every species of property according to value, except slaves, for the Constitution not only contemplated that they should not be taxed according to value, but actually forbade their being so taxed. This was admitted by the Governor; how could he then say that this was a vote against taxing all property according to its value. It is manifestly unjust to make all the other property in the State pay tax in proportion to its value, and leave slave property out. That would be more unjust than the present system. He voted against it in the Legislature, and was against it now, and that was the present point of difference between him and the Governor, for the Governor's platform was in the following words:

"We deem it the duty of the Legislature in passing acts for raising rev-

enue so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State."

Mr. P. said the "limits of the Constitution" in the Democratic platform excluded the *ad valorem* tax upon slaves while the balance of the platform would place it upon all other species of property. This was the same as Mr. Bledsoe's proposition which he voted against and that he was against it now, that he voted against Mr. Bledsoe's Bill to amend the Constitution on page 224 of the Journal, which Bill was in the following words:

"Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted that all the colored inhabitants of this State shall be subject to such capitation or other tax as the General Assembly may impose, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law, in cases of bodily infirmity."

Mr. P. said that this was not a proposition to tax anything according to value, and would leave the slaveholder without any protection against having the whole taxation of the State placed upon his slaves—that he was opposed to such a proposition then and is opposed to it now; that his position and the platform of his party proposed a very different thing. It proposed to tax all property, slaves included, according to its value, giving the slave owner protection against having an unfair proportion of the taxes put upon his property, and to the owner of every other species of property an equal protection against having an unfair proportion of taxation put upon them. It was this principle of equality and protection to all that he favored, and that was the distinguishing difference between the Whig platform and the above proposition of Mr. Bledsoe; that he voted against the amendment of Ramsay on page 223 of the Senate Journal, which was in the following words:

"That colored inhabitants of this State, except Indians, not taxed by this Constitution, shall be subject to a tax upon the *ad valorem* principle, provided the General Assembly shall not see fit to tax them upon the per capita principle, in which latter case they shall not be taxed more than white persons, subject to capitation tax."

Mr. P. said that the first part of this amendment would put a tax upon slaves according to value and leave all other property without such tax; that this would be unequal and unjust to the slaveholder, for the same reason that Mr. Bledsoe's resolution and the Democratic platform were unequal and unjust upon the holders of other property; that he was for putting tax according to value not only upon slaves but upon other property also and was opposed to exempting either.—For this reason he had voted against these propositions and was against them now. He repeated that he desired equality to the slave owner and the non-slave owner, exempting neither, and was therefore compelled to vote against any proposition that exempted either from their just and equal proportion of the burdens of taxation. That the Gov. in his Raleigh speech had attacked him behind his back and where his friends could not defend him and had represented him and the platform of his party as proposing to discriminate in favor of nothing, as being in favor of taxing the family Bible, the medicine administered to the sick, the cradle, tin cups, etc. He was surprised that the Governor, or any man who was able to read, should make such a charge, that the Whig platform provided for no discrimination in favor of anything. He would call the Governor's attention to that part of the opposition platform which the Governor had taken such particular pains not to read. It was in the following words "with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our state and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." This provision was meant to exempt from taxation all those little articles of household and kitchen furniture which are necessary to set up a man in his industrial pursuits, but the Governor had denied that it was in his hands while speaking. This provision was similar to the one contained in Gov. Reid's *ad valorem* message when he recommended the exemption of one hundred and fifty dollars worth of property to cover all these little things. Such an exemption did not interfere with the great principle of equality, because it extended to every man alike. The constitution of the State of Texas compels the Legislature to impose an *ad valorem* tax upon all property alike with power to exempt three hundred dollars worth to cover those little articles of household furniture; that he hoped the misrepresentation of our platform upon this subject, would not be made again by any man who knew how to read.

Mr. Pool said that he would call the Governor's attention to the fact that the Democratic platform contained no such exemption, but proposed to tax every thing equally, except negroes. The Gov. and his platform were for taxing the Bible and the tin cups, and the baby's cradle but not slaves, that the negro was the only thing they proposed to exempt from equal taxation, that no southern State except North Carolina had any constitutional provision exempting slaves from taxation according to value and equally with other property. Virginia is the only State that approaches the exemption of slaves, but she taxes them according to value limiting the value in her constitution. Six of the Southern States in their constitutions make it obligatory upon their Legislatures to tax all taxable property according to value, while the other seven leave it

discretionary with their Legislatures to do so. Mr. P. proceeded to read from the Constitution of the Southern States containing these provisions and called upon the Governor to help him place North Carolina side by side with her sister States of the South in taxing slaves as property and not as persons—that treating slaves as persons and not as property embraced the leading principles of the Black Republican party, that it was a blot upon the Constitution of North Carolina which he called upon every true Southern man to help him to wipe out—that North Carolina should not stand alone among her sister States of the south recognizing in her Constitution the Black Republican doctrine that slaves are only persons, that making slaves pay their equal portion of the burdens of taxation would remove any hard feeling of non-slaveholders against slaveholders and give to every man, whether slaveholder or not, an interest in the institution of slavery. It would thus strengthen the institution of slavery which at this particular time needs strengthening. All the other Southern States have done this and it is time for North Carolina to do the same. Mr. P. said that the Governor in his Raleigh speech had prophesied that he would leave his platform before the sun stood erect in the heavens as rats leave a sinking ship, but that the Governor would find him standing proudly upon the deck of that ship in storms and in sunshine, and if Democratic tyranny and misrepresentation should raise a tempest to swallow up that ship and sink her beneath the surges of prejudice, he would go down with her—her destiny should be his.

Mr. P. said that the Governor, in his Raleigh speech, behind his back, and when his friends could not defend him, had misrepresented his course in the Legislature in regard to Railroads and other works of Internal Improvements; and had circulated that speech in the West, for the purpose of injuring him there; that the Governor used the following language in his Raleigh speech: "They resolve warmly in favor of works of Internal Improvements and to prove their sincerity to the western people, selected a gentleman to advocate them before the people whose first political success was a triumph over a Democrat because he had supported and given existence and life to these very measures—a gentleman who had voted against every Railroad, in some form, now in course of construction; and who never voted for, talked for, or worked for any Railroad that ever has been built in North Carolina, or, in my opinion, that ever will be built."

Mr. Pool said, a reference to the journal of the Legislature would show this to be a total misrepresentation of his course; that he had advocated and voted for more Railroad bills than the Governor had ever done, and had voted against fewer; that no appropriations had been asked for western railroads while he was a member of the Legislature; and therefore he had no opportunity of voting for any, but that he had voted for almost every thing that had been asked by the western people. He voted against the appropriation to the Fayetteville Coalfield Railroad, because he had voted in both sessions when he was a member of the Legislature for appropriations of several hundred thousand dollars to improve Deep River and thus develop the coalfields, and this road was a rival project. He thought it wrong to vote for both. He referred to the Senate Journal of 1856-7, pages 195, 201, 202, 223, showing that he voted four times for the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad, to page 280 showing that he voted for the A. & N. C. R. R., to page 282 for the Atlantic and Suffolk Railroad, to page 285 for the Western Extension Bill, as amended by the select committee, to page 304 and 326, for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, to page 308 for the Greenville & French Broad Railroad, to page 318, 330 for the Rockingham and Coalfield Railroad, to page 352 for the Southern Airline Railroad. He referred to the Senate Journal of 1858-9, page 268, for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, to page 275, 399 for the Western Extension, which bill he advocated with all his might in the Senate and out of it—he spoke for it, published his speeches in the Raleigh papers, and in the papers in his own district; that in the face of this record and these facts he was surprised that the Governor should attempt to injure him in the West, by publishing to those people that he (Mr. P.) "never voted for, talked for, or worked for any R. R. that ever has been built in North Carolina, or in my (his) opinion that ever will be built." Mr. P. said the Governor had to-day made a strong eastern sectional speech saying that western gentlemen desired to alter the constitution giving them the power to put their hands into the pockets of eastern gentlemen to build their Roads, and had said that this District paid \$70,000 a year to build R. R.'s in the eighth District and gets nothing in return. Mr. P. said that he was an eastern man, that he was standing before his eastern friends, and that he took this occasion to tell them that while he was an eastern man, he was also a North Carolinian, and felt pride in the honor and prosperity of every section of the State, that he had done, and should continue to do, whatever he could, for the benefit and development of every section of the State, east and west, north and south, as far as the resources and financial condition of the State would permit; that such was the platform of his party and such was his platform; and that he would stand or fall by it. That he would take this occasion to say to his eastern friends and neighbors that if elected Governor of North Carolina, he would not be the Governor of the

east nor of the west, but of the whole State, and would do what he could for the property and happiness of all. That he should take the same positions east and west, and he called upon the Governor to tell the western people when we get among them the positions that had been taken by us here to-day.

Mr. Pool, at the close of his speech, sat down amidst a shout of applause, and such applause as we have never seen given to any other man who was a candidate in this District.

We have not attempted to give the whole of this powerful and brilliant speech of our gallant young standard bearer, but merely a synopsis. What we have said, however, are the main points of the remarks of both the gentlemen, and are strictly correct.

Mr. Pool, during his eloquent speech, was frequently interrupted with loud bursts of applause, and has made a great impression upon the people of Gates county. Gov. Ellis, in his rejoinder, was very much confused and showed conclusively that he felt the terrible rasper that he had received, or in other words that he was a used up candidate. We haven't room to say more.

The Japanese steam corvette *Candamarah* arrived at San Francisco on Saturday, the 14th, forty days from Jeddo. The vessel is of 250 tons burden, has a crew of fifty-seven men, carries ten guns, and was built three years ago for the Emperor of Japan, at a cost of \$70,000. She is sent here by the Emperor to announce that the Japanese Embassy would leave Kanagawa by the United States steamer *Powhatan* on the 11th of February, via the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. The object of the Emperor in sending a vessel to announce the coming of the Ambassadors is to manifest in this manner his high estimation of the American Government. No other armed vessel belonging to that nation has been permitted to leave its shores.—*Kal. Stan.*

A New State.

The old project of forming a new State out of Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee and the extreme western point of Kentucky, has been revived, and the Tennessee Legislature has given it its sanction. The proposed State would be bounded by the Tennessee river on the east, through the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the Mississippi on the west, and would contain a population of about 700,000.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE E. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,
FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1860.

OUR TERMS.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms:—
For the Year, \$10.00 in advance.
For Six Months, \$5.00 in advance.
For Three Months, \$2.50 in advance.
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, \$10.00.

Justice Demands that—Like Values in Slaves Should Pay, Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN POOL,
OF PASQUOTANK.

Read, People of North Carolina!

The corruption of Democratic Officials at Washington, and the wasteful extravagance of Democratic Congresses have very properly aroused the country to their enormity within a few years; and the opinion that similar corruption would in a short while extend to the State Governments, has not proved unreal, at least in North Carolina.

We learn from an examination of the Legislature had in this State since the Democrats came into power, in 1852, that the Officials have got to be most lavish with the People's money; in paying high salaries to the State Officers, who, not content with their heavy salaries, manage to siphon largely from the public crib in divers ways, thus pocketing a princely income, for only a moderate amount of service rendered.

Gov. Reid was elected in 1852, upon the hobby of Free Suffrage; very soon thereafter the cry was started for larger salaries—which was inaugurated with the incoming of Gov. Bragg's administration, in 1854 and has continued ever since; as the Reports that have been made by Comptroller Brogden and his predecessors in office will show.

In 1854 the Governor's salary was raised from \$2,000 to \$3,000 and perquisites.

The salary of the State Treasurer was raised from \$1,500 to \$2,000. And instead of 1 clerk at \$500 per year, the Treasurer has the privilege of appointing as many clerks as he shall desire, at a salary of \$750 a year each. The Treasurer keeps his office in the Capitol, moreover charges the state with fire-wood and other personal expenses—charges over \$15 a month for his negro "Jerry" who waits upon him. Two wheel-barrrows are charged at \$20. Fire-wood costs \$3 a load or \$5 cord. DeWold's fine pine coat for one year \$30.—There are other items but these will suffice.

The salary of the Secretary of State has been enlarged considerably.

Fees been allowed the Comptroller, wherefore his salary of \$1,000, is made equal to \$2,000.

The salaries of the Judges, and other officers, have been much enlarged.

The Governors of North Carolina, and other State Officers, from the time of Gov. Casswell to Gov. Morehead, were content to live upon moderate salaries—and that when the State was free of debt—and taxes were then so light the people hardly knew that they were taxed at all.

But Democratic Governors, have no such moderate desires—they must be fed higher, and live in greater splendor, than the truly great men, who preceded them,—and the people, must be burdened with heavy taxes to pay for it!

Rail Road Meeting in Statesville.

According to previous notice, the citizens met and organized by calling Dr. H. Kelly to the Chair and appointing J. B. Andrews, Secretary.

L. Q. Sharpe, Esq., then explained the object of the meeting.

Five thousand dollars were reported as the additional subscription since April 7th.

The following estimates was then made, predicated upon an abstract from the books of the Depot Agent in this place, of the difference paid upon freight shipped from Statesville, from the 1st August, 1859 to the 10th April, 1860—period of 8 months—and what it would be if forwarded by the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, provided said Road were completed to Statesville:

7,000 bushels Corn; difference in freight at 2 cents per bushel.	\$140 00
7,000 bushels Wheat; difference in freight at 2 cents per bushel.	140 00
1,000 tons of coal; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of lumber; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of iron; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of sugar; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of flour; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of rice; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of cotton; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of tobacco; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of sugar-cane; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of molasses; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of rum; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of brandy; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of wine; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of oil; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of vinegar; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of honey; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of butter; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of cheese; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of soap; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of candles; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of paper; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of ink; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of pens; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of books; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of stationery; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of printing; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of binding; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of framing; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of glazing; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of painting; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of varnishing; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of gilding; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of lettering; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of engraving; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of etching; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
1,000 tons of drawing; difference in freight at 1 cent per ton.	10 00
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From the People's Press.

Whig District Convention.

Pursuant to previous notice a Convention of the Whigs of the 6th Congressional District was held at Winston, on the 10th of April, 1860, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the District in the National Union Convention, to meet in Baltimore, on the 9th of May next, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and also to select an Elector for this District, to be run on the National Union ticket at the next Presidential Election.

On motion of R. W. Wharton, Esq., the Convention was organized by calling B. C. Douthit, Esq., of Davidson, to the Chair; when, on motion of A. H. Joyce, Esq., Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, was requested to act as Secretary.

A list of the counties composing the District was then called, when it appeared that the following were represented, viz:

Davie.—Stephen Douthit, H. B. Howard, Dr. Williams.
Davidson.—B. C. Douthit, Dr. A. C. Wharton, Dr. J. H. Shelton, Lewis Hanes, J. C. Hedgecock, W. B. Hampton, Franklin Beckerdite and John Miller.

Forsythe.—Hon. A. H. Shepperd, C. L. Banner, T. J. Wilson, H. M. Lash, T. C. Ham and many others.
Rockingham.—D. H. Starbuck, proxy.
Surry.—J. M. Cloud.

Stokes.—A. H. Joyce, R. K. Pepper, Dr. W. W. Cole and Robert Matthews.
Yadkin.—Larkin Lynch.

On motion of R. W. Wharton, a Committee of five, consisting of J. M. Cloud, of Surry, T. J. Wilson, of Forsythe, Dr. J. H. Shelton, of Davidson, Stephen Douthit, of Davie, and R. K. Pepper, of Stokes, were appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

In the absence of the Committee, the Convention was addressed in an able and eloquent speech by A. H. Joyce, Esq., of Stokes, at the conclusion of whose remarks the Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed National Union Convention to be held at Baltimore, on the 9th of May next.

Resolved, That this Convention appoint two delegates and alternates to represent this District in said Convention.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the platform and resolutions adopted at the Opposition Convention, which assembled at Raleigh on the 23d day of February last.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of John Poot, Esq., as the Whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and that we do hereby ratify the same, pledging him our ardent support.

In pursuance of the 2d resolution, R. W. Wharton, Esq., of Forsythe, and J. M. Cloud of Surry, were appointed delegates, and T. C. Ham, of Davidson, and H. C. Ham, of Forsythe, alternate delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

The Hon A. H. Shepperd then took the floor, and in a few appropriate remarks proposed Henry Walser, Esq., of Davidson, as a suitable candidate for Elector, who was accordingly nominated by acclamation.

On motion of Lewis Hanes, the Chairman appointed a committee of five, consisting of the Hon A. H. Shepperd, C. L. Banner, Stephen Douthit, Henry Hart and Lewis Hanes to inform Mr. Walser of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the People's Press, Iredell Express and Greensboro Patriot.

On motion of C. E. Banner, Esq., the Convention then adjourned.

B. C. DOUTHIT, Chm.
LEWIS HANES, Sec'y

Another Excitement in Boston.

F. B. Sanborn was arrested on the 4th instant, at Concord, by Federal officers, under a requisition of the Senate Committee. The arrested created much excitement. Sanborn at first refused to accompany the officers. He was then handcuffed and taken to a carriage, struggling violently all the time. The town bell was rung, and a crowd collected. He was forcibly taken from the officers and kept till a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from Judge Hoar, of the Supreme Court. The case was taken before a full Bench in Boston. Chief Justice Shaw decided that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate could not deprive his authority to another party.

Sanborn was therefore discharged, and has left with his friends for Concord.

There was much applause in the Court room when the decision was announced.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.

On the 12th instant, by Rev. J. Davies Wilson, Mr. D. C. Crawford to Miss L. J. McRee, all of Taylorsville.

On the 12th instant, by Rev. J. Davies Wilson, Mr. D. H. Bell, of Alexander co., to Miss R. H. Montgomery, of Iredell.

OBITUARY.

DIED.

At the residence of her husband, in Calhoun county, Ala., on the 5th instant, Mrs. MITTIE FRICHT, aged about 22 years. Daughter of Col. Wm. Waddill, of Selma.

In Rowan county, on the morning of the 14th instant, infant daughter of R. H. and Mary Cowan.

I wish to Buy

200
Cords Tan-Bark,

For which I will pay the highest market price.

R. F. SIMONTON.
April 20 20:2m

Notice!

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE on Tuesday, the 1st May next, at the late residence of Capt. WM. FLEMSTER, deceased,

4 LIKELY NEGROES,

ON A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS, with interest from date. A. FLEMSTER, Ex'r.
April 20th, 1860 20:2c

Wanted. 5,000 lb. Recware, 10,000 lb. Dried Fruit.
Oct. 21. T. H. McRorie.

Special Notice!!

ALL PERSONS who purchase their
GOODS in CASH!

are respectfully invited to give me

A CALL!!

I AM

Satisfied from long experience in

Business,

That a **NIMBLE SIXPENCE** is

Better than a **SLOW SHILLING.**

T. H. McRORIE.

April 5th, 1860. 18

NEW

Spring & Summer

GOODS!

I HAVE THE PLEASURE of announcing

to the Citizens of Iredell and adjacent Counties, That I am now prepared to exhibit a very **Large and Handsome**

STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

of the latest and most **Fashionable**

STYLES.

Having been selected from the best stocks in

Philadelphia and New York,

with great care and special reference to the

wants and **tastes** of this community. My

stock embraces an unusually large and attractive

assortment of **Ladies**

DRESS GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—

Printed Jaconets, Lawns and Organdy Mus-

lins; Challie-Barege, Crapes-De-Pare, silk

and cold Barege, Silk-Challie, and

Fancy Silk Grenadine; silk Gro

De Rhine and Fancy Silks,

elegant white Barege

& Canton Crapes

SHAWLS.

MANTLES AND LACE POINTS;

A very handsome stock of

Bonnets,

Trimmed and un-trimmed.

I HAVE

a very handsome and tastefully selected stock

OF **READY-MADE**

CLOTHING.

Shoes, Boots, Hats,

Caps, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, Queens-Ware,

Hard Ware, Cutlery, Sole-Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

A large stock always on hand of

GROCERIES.

ALL of which, will be sold **VERY LOW**

FOR CASH, or on Time to punctual-paying

Dealers.

ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE taken

at the Market Price.

Confident that I shall be able to offer many

inducements to all who may favor me

with a call—**as my stock of Goods was purchased**

principally with **CASH**—and on the most

favorable terms. It will afford much pleasure

to exhibit the same to all who may favor

me with a call. Returning my thanks for the

liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I

hope for a continuance of the same.

T. H. McRORIE.

April 5th, 1860. 18c

New Store! New Goods!

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAMMERSLAG & MENDEL.

TAKE PLEASURE to inform the citizens

of Salisbury and surrounding neighbor-

hood, that they have opened a **NEW STORE**

on **MAIN STREET**, next door to the Post Office,

in Salisbury, N. C., where they will constantly

have on hand a large and rich assortment of

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Our Stock is very large and has been se-

lected with great care. We call the attention

to the following Goods:

200 latest Styles Dress Robes, from \$1 to \$10

100 pieces "Lawn, " 8c to 25c

300 "Calico, " 6c to 12c

50 "Printed Brilliant, " 12c to 25c

Also, a large assortment of Embroideries, Spring Shawls, Mantillas, Dusters, &c.

CLOTHING.

Coats, from \$1 00 to \$25 00; Pants, from 75 cents to \$7 50; Vests, from 75 cents to \$6 00; Hats, 20 cents to \$3 00.

We also offer Children's Shoes, from 25 cents to 75 cents; Boys and Misses ditto, from 50 cents to \$1 50; Men ditto, \$1 to \$3 00; Ladies' do 1 00 to 2 50; Boots, 2 25 to 6 00.

We have a great many other articles on hand too numerous to mention. We intend to carry on our Business on the **CASH** System, and invite every one who wishes to buy Cheap to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. Come and try us!

HAMMERSLAG & MENDEL.
Salisbury, Mar 30, '60 17:3m

KEROSENE LAMP OIL. A Superior article for sale by
Mar 25 60 JAMISON, SIMONTON & Co.

EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS

FOR

SPRING & SUMMER,

1860.

O. S. BALDWIN,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,

Wilmington, N. C.

HAS made up the Largest Stock of Super-

ior Clothing ever exhibited south of Bal-

timore. There is no establishment in South

Carolina, North Carolina, or Virginia, can

show you a more desirable stock. The

COATS, PANTS and VESTS are equal to cus-

tom work. The style adopted—the newest

PARIS PATTERNS—being entirely unlike

"shop shop" trash usually offered ready-made.

We sell no garment that we cannot warrant

perfect, as to workmanship, cut and style.

A gentleman may drop into our house, and

in a few minutes be **handsomely fitted out to a**

Shanty suit, or a business, on fine etc. can be

made to measure, and cost TWENTY-FIVE

PER CENT. by so doing.

Those who prefer garments made to measure

are informed that we have the **BEST**

CUTTER in the country, and keep the largest

assortment of **Cloths, Cassimeres and**

Vestings in the State—especially for ordered

work.

Gentlemen, it will pay you to patronize

BALDWIN, of Wilmington, N. C.

Mar 30, '60 17:6c

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

CAN FIND

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

TRUNKS

IN NORTH OR SOUTH CAROLINA, AT

Baldwin's

GREAT METROPOLITAN

Trunk Manufactory,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

\$5,000 WORTH OF SOLE LEATHER

TRAVELING TRUNKS, made

to special order, and warranted superior to

any others in the market—at ten per cent.

advance from manufacturer's prices—now

landing from various shippers.

LADIES' TRUNKS.

A NEW STYLE—the latest French novelty—

the most completely arranged ever intro-

duced in any market. A few dozen ordered,

and will be received by 25th present month.

The very latest style of ENGLISH RETI-

CULE: no lady will do without one after she

has seen them.

One Hundred Nests

OF FANCY TRUNKS, at manufacturer's

prices, \$1.25, and under.

We offer extraordinary inducements to

Country Merchants. Our large sales and

exclusive Agency enables us to offer the great-

est bargains to the trade.

Trunks shipped free of charge for drayage,

and sent to any part of the city free of charge.

A large variety of TRUNKS for BOYS

and MISSES. Those who may be going off

to school can be supplied at very low prices

at

BALDWIN'S,

34 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

Mar 30, '60 17:6c

MILITARY GOODS,

OF ALL KINDS,

CAN be purchased at New York Prices.—

Entire UNIFORMS for Companies, made to

order. **Swords, Belts, Sabres, and**

complete equipments, at short notice, furnish-

ed by

O. S. BALDWIN,

Wilmington, N. C.

Walking Canes and Umbrellas,

AT

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

MUCH the Largest Stock—superior Goods

—very low prices, at

BALDWIN'S,

Wilmington, N. C.

PISTOLS,

OF ALL the approved Styles, TWENTY-

FIVE per cent lower than is generally

asked for them. We have agencies, and sell

ten per cent. advance from manufacturer's

prices, at

BALDWIN'S,

Wilmington, N. C.

State of North Carolina. Alexander

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

MARCH TERM, 1860.

A. Carson and Gabriel Marshall, Admsrs. of

Jacob Douthit, dec'd.,

VS

H. Johnson a wife Lucinda. Thomas Roberts

a wife Elizabeth, O Marshall wife Mary J.

N. J. Alephigh widow of E. Alephigh, dec'd.,

VS

Leather, Hides, and Limbs, which
I will sell to merchants, tanners for Cash
or Barter for Hides and Limbs.
I wish to purchase 25,000 lbs. good Hides
for which I will pay the very highest Cash
price.
If you wish to buy Leather or Lime,
or sell Hides or Barbs, call at the Rail Road
Office east of city of the above in St. Louis.
J. M. DUNTON.